

OUR PLATFORM.

"Such Constitution and Laws as will effectually secure to all citizens the rights of all persons—Gen. Grant's Message, April 15, 1869.

Which means restoration of civil government; no proscription; universal amnesty and Equal Rights before the law to all, without distinction of race or color; no exclusive emoluments or privileges to any class; taxation with representation.

And to the end that all persons, white and black, rich and poor, may enjoy the full benefits of free government, and the fruits of their toil, we will add: Low Taxes and an economical government.

CARPET-BAGGERS' PLATFORM.

PROSCRIPTION.—In proof of which, see Franchise clause, No. 7, of the Eggleston Constitution, permanently establishing test oath excluding from suffrage and holding office a large class of capable and meritorious citizens irrespective of party, who are nevertheless saddled with the burdens of government. Consequently it means: Disfranchisement; Class Legislation; Exclusive privileges; Taxation WITHOUT Representation.

The Election Proclamation.

We have published elsewhere the proclamation of the President, prescribing the manner of voting on the proposed constitution and naming the day of election.—It will be seen, that the President has designated for a separate vote, with a view to rejection, all the disfranchising clauses, together with the clause forbidding the pledging of the faith of the State for the objects therein named.

Gen. Grant thus endorses the decision of the people of the State, to reject the constitution on account of its more objectionable features, when first submitted; and the act which declares his approval of their course, condemns the conduct of its authors.—It seems to be a foregone conclusion that the remainder of the constitution, had as it is, will be accepted, in order to restore civil authority and to re-establish relations between the State and the federal government. The removal of the disfranchising clauses will leave to the people of the State the means of perfecting the instrument hereafter.

We have no objection to the time named for holding the election. It will afford ample opportunity for discussion and preparation.

The Proposed Constitution.

For convenient reference we have accompanied the President's election order with the publication of this instrument. The clauses marked for a separate vote, are those which the President in effect, recommends should be rejected. They are clauses exhibiting the spirit of proscription that influenced the course of the Eggleston party, who are responsible for framing them in the first instance, and who subsequently appealed to Congress to force them on the people, in violation of its honor.

Letter of Hon. W. L. Sharkey.

The letter of Judge Sharkey on the political situation will be read with interest. We will take the liberty to suggest to our Mississippi compatriots that they reproduce it in their columns. It demonstrates that the people of Mississippi cannot, without neglect of their own safety, remain passive in the pending election, and that they should support the organization and candidates of the Liberal Republicans in order to deliver themselves from the oppression and humiliation of the rule of the Radical extremists. The principles and policy of the latter, Judge Sharkey interprets by their acts as explained in the constitution which they framed in the flush of power, and by their unscrupulous effort to force it on the people at the point of the bayonet after they had rejected it.

The Mississippi Election Ordered.

The time of the Mississippi election is at last settled. The 20th of November will be the eventful day. We are rejoiced by assurances to Maj. Wofford both from the President and Gen. Sherman, that the District Commander will be required to discontinue his partisan proceedings and to show fair play. To secure impartiality, Gen. Sherman will order the military officer who conducted the Virginia election, and against whom no complaint of partiality is alleged, to perform the same duty in Mississippi.

The Dent Nomination.

The movement of the National Republicans in favor of Judge Dent, is developing itself with the force of a spring-tide. His endorsement of the sound, liberal and just principles enunciated in their Platform of June 23rd, to which even the Bitter-Enders have paid the homage of a feeble attempt at imitation in portions of their patch-work of a creed, inspires the enthusiasm of his immediate supporters, and commands the perfect confidence of the Conservatives. And the Bitter-Enders themselves are trembling at the gloomy prospect which is before a faction that passes high-sounding resolutions endorsing the reconstruction policy of Gen. Grant and then betrays the cloven-helm by refusing to accept as a candidate his next friend and a member of his personal and political household.

The Columbus Index hoists the name of Judge Dent at its mast-head, and concludes an able article on the subject of the election, as follows:

Upon the broad platform of universal amnesty and universal suffrage, equality before the law and exact justice to all men regardless of race or color, and Judge Dent, as their standard bearer, the Conservative Republican party of Mississippi will march to a glorious victory.

Among the appointments of Gen. Ames in Rankin county, is a colored man named Charles Townsend, as member of the Board of Police, a notorious thief and jail-bird, who to our knowledge is detected by the better class of colored people in that county.

It is suggested that Spain shall sell Cuba to the Cubans.

Virginia has shown us the Way out of the Wilderness.

It has been apparent that the conservatives of this State have been, from the beginning decidedly in favor of following the example of their Virginia brethren in the pending election. If there was a particle of doubt about the wisdom of the course, it has been entirely removed, by the complete success of their movement. Four-fifths of the newspapers of Mississippi have favored it, but they have followed, not directed, public sentiment.

Since this policy is determined upon, it is proper to review the Virginia canvass, which may be the more clearly guided in our own. Inasmuch as the opponents of the Wells party (which answers to the Eggleston-Alcorn Ring in this State) succeeded in winning a Waterloo victory, we must assume that they made no mistake, and that we should not deviate a hair's breadth from their example. It is the path of safety.

HOW THE DIVISION WAS OCCASIONED IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The split resulted from the prospective spirit and corruptions of the majority who obtained control of the organization, precisely as it has occurred in this State; but it did not develop itself there, as in Mississippi, previous to the assembling of the Republican nominating State Convention. Before that Convention assembled, there were not two distinct Republican organizations, one advocating proscription, and the other opposing it, as in this State. Mr. Walker, and his friends, we do not know how many, bolted the regular Convention of their party after going into it and nominated a separate ticket.

THE WELLS PLATFORM.

After his nomination, Wells, the candidate of the Bitter-Enders, wrote a letter to Mr. Marshall, dated May 1st, 1869, in which he thus defined the position of his party and in his own:

"The Republican party has its platform proclaimed that it does not believe in test-oaths or permanent disfranchisement. I not only gave my approval to the expression of this principle, but in my statement before the reconstruction committee said that in my judgment no republican form of government could long exist under a portion of the people were disfranchised."

This is a more unequivocal commitment against disfranchisement than was made by the Eggleston-Alcorn party in their late Convention. There, as here, the authors of disfranchisement confessed the crime of their past acts, but the sincerity of their pledges was not credited.

THE WALKER PLATFORM.

Like that of the Liberal Republicans, in Mississippi, was short and to the point. It was Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty, without ambiguity or circumlocution.

THE COURSE OF THE CONSERVATIVES.

When the Liberal Republicans revolted from the domination of the Bitter-Enders, and established an independent organization, the conservatives had in the field, a full ticket which had been nominated by a State Convention of their party. But in the changed aspect of the canvass a new Convention was called; and then was displayed that highest of all moral attributes which elevates men to an eminence "little lower than the angels"—the subordination of self-aggrandizement to considerations of public good. Col. R. E. Withers, conservative candidate for Governor, wrote to the chairman of the Executive Committee as follows:

In order that the consideration of the various important questions that may come before your body, may be disengaged by any considerations of a personal character growing out of the position I occupy as a candidate for Governor, I hereby tender my resignation.

J. L. Mayre, Esq., nominee for Attorney General, wrote:

I hereby resign the position of candidate of the Conservative party of Virginia for the office of Attorney General.

And in like manner other regularly nominated candidates of the conservatives, for State offices, withdrew. This action was taken in the face of the fact, that the whites had an ascertained registered majority of twenty thousand votes in the State. The conservatives did not feel the need of recruits in Virginia as do the conservatives in Mississippi, in order to save themselves from permanent carpet-bag tyranny; but they were determined to make assurance of a victory over the Disfranchisers, doubly sure, and besides, they knew the importance of taking every opportunity for refusal to admit the State by Congress, which Forney in his Chronicle, says "holds the key of the citadel."

The resignations were accepted and the Walker ticket, consisting wholly of Liberal Republicans was adopted. Nor were conservatives run for Congress in any of the Districts.

THE REASON OF THEIR ACTION.

Was thus set forth by the National Intelligencer, the organ of the conservative party at Washington:

It would be idle and absurd to suppose that an amended constitution securing the rights of the whites, could stand as a fair chance before Congress if the conservatives controlled the State, as if the conservative Republicans had been successful. However regrettable, and discreditable the fact may be, we are compelled to recognize the fact, that the conservative things are fixed, and no conservative Government can change them. What is needed in Virginia, is a fair constitution, and the recognition by Congress of these results in the admission of the State to representation.

CAUTIOUS OBJECTIONS OVERULED.

This plan of campaign was not agreed upon without considerable discussion, and we find that the same arguments were urged against it, which have since been expressed here in Mississippi. For instance, Gov. (Extra Billy) Smith said: "It is proposed to withdraw our State 'ticket,' disorganize our party and reduce ourselves to the condition of choosing between two carpet-baggers." But these clap-net objections were overruled, Extra Billy himself fell into line, and the Bitter-Enders were routed by FROM 30,000 to 50,000 IN THE POPULAR VOTE, and were left without a corporal's guard in Congress or the Legislature.

THE END OF IT.

And the end of it all will be, that the people of the State will reap the fruits of their victory over the Disfranchisers. Gen. Grant is satisfied. Butler and his crew may rave, and Forney may gnash his teeth, but without avail. Dawes and other Republicans who sustained the policy of the President in giving the people a chance to vote down reconstruction, will

come to the aid of the President, as they did before; the State will be admitted; her civil government will be reorganized; and her people will be saved from the misery and degradation of permanent Bitter-End rule.

Here is an example for Mississippi, which will serve to lead her out of the wilderness as a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night.

The Canvass—What is Required.

The Virginia election has taught the wisdom of running neither Democratic State nor Congressional candidates. We must unite all the elements of opposition to the Radical Extremists, and must take from the Republican majority in Congress, every pretext for refusing to relieve the State from military despotism and to admit it into the Union. And it has taught another lesson which must be learned, the sooner the better. It is that a victory over an adroit, well-drilled, unscrupulous party however odious its principles, can be won only by the united and untiring efforts of all good men.

It becomes to remind the Conservative Republicans that Walker and his associates on the State and Congressional tickets in Virginia, did not sit down and wait to be borne into office on the popular wave without a struggle of their own. They won the victory over the Bitter-Enders by working themselves worthy of it. They worked day in and day out. Walker, the gallant leader of the patriots, carried his banner radiant with the principles of Equal Rights to white and black, into every valley and on every hill-top of the Old Dominion, and holding it aloft, called upon the true men to rally around it. And his example was followed by the other Liberal Republicans who were designated to bear their parts in the great drama.

Nor were the Conservatives idle. All of them, young and old, took their position as privates in the ranks, except those who were nominated for the Legislature, and did what they were able. In this grand army of men struggling for their civil and political rights, were seen Ex-Cabinet Ministers, Ex-Senators, Ex-Governors, each doing his part, and striving as if the result depended upon his effort. No one disclaimed to labor in the good cause. No one played the ignoble part of the wagoner calling on Hercules to help him out of the mire. Each put his shoulder to the wheel, and thus was sped on its glorious mission, the train freighted with the destinies of the dear Old Commonwealth.

The whole State was thoroughly canvassed, and it was a rule of the Conservatives to permit no champion of proscription to speak without claiming a division of time.

The victory in Virginia is not worth a whiff of wind to our people if it has not taught them the necessity of constant, systematic, and unceasing labor.

MAJOR WOFFORD.

The people of Mississippi are under great obligations to this gentleman for his untiring and successful labors in their behalf. The abuse which he has received from the Disfranchisers, the agents of discord and the enemies of peace, is the best evidence that his labors have been in a good cause. It is true he voted for the Constitution in 1868, but we who intend voting for it in the pending election, notwithstanding the grave objections which will attach to it after the passages marked by the President are removed, can well understand the difference between taking it for its intrinsic worth, and as a choice between the evils of rejecting it and prolonging military despotism, or accepting it and establishing civil government with a view to its subsequent modification.

Maj. Wofford was among the earliest to oppose the scheme of the Committee of Five to force the defeated constitution and candidates on the people, and in the Convention of November 25th, where the split in the Republican party originated in consequence of its endorsement of that infamous proposition, he made a strong report against it. The success of the scheme would have placed him in the present Congress, but he declined to accept the personal promotion that was offered him at the expense of the right of the people to live under a constitution and to be represented by agents of their own choice. He was present at the meeting of Congress to expose the infamy of the whole plan and to denounce the corrupt motives of its authors.

His more recent services are too prominent before the public mind to require mention. They have furnished occasion, however, for us to say that, though he is a member of a political organization with which we are not connected, there is no man of our knowledge to whom we would more cordially extend our support with reference to existing issues, for any office within the gift of the people of the State. He has the good sense to address himself to the practicalities of the times. In war he was emphatically a war man. When war is no longer the game, he is a peace man. And peace men in time of peace, no matter on which side they fought when war was the order of the day, are the men in whom the people have confidence.

The Mississippi Election.

The following items confirmatory of intelligence previously received by telegraph, are from the Washington Chronicle of the 16th:

REGISTRATION OFFICERS.

The military officers who superintended the registration in Virginia will be required to perform the same duty in Mississippi.

MAJOR WOFFORD.

Major Wofford, of Mississippi, now here in behalf of the Conservative Republicans of that State, visited General Sherman yesterday morning, and received from him additional assurances that the registration and election in Mississippi will be impartial.

THE VICKSBURG TIMES.

The Vicksburg Times publishes an account of the horrible assassination of Mr. W. H. Gill, of the firm of W. H. Gill & Co., of Yazoo County. He was a native of New York, who immigrated to the State upon the close of the war. He was a good citizen and a conservative in politics, who did more than any other Northern man (so states the correspondent of the Times) to defeat the disfranchising constitution last summer. The jury of inquiry gathered no facts that could lead to the detection of the assassins.

THE VICKSBURG TIMES.

We may reasonably infer that these same games will be put in motion in Mississippi, if not restrained. But in any event they can do but little harm in the election; and their attempt to defeat reconstruction after the victory is won will be of no avail if the Virginia programme of electing moderate Republicans for State and Congressional offices, be strictly adhered to.

The Chinese Labor Convention.

This Convention met at Memphis on the 13th and adjourned after a satisfactory session of three days. The number in attendance was large. Several valuable reports upon subjects pertaining to the main business of the Convention were made, which we will transfer to our columns hereafter as opportunity may offer. Much valuable information was obtained on the subject of Chinese labor, and the probabilities of its introduction. Mr. Koopmanschap, a German who has resided in California since 1850, and who soon afterwards established an emigration agency in China, through which 30,000 Chinamen have been imported to that State, was present, and imparted much useful information, as also did Mr. Fye Kim Orr, an intelligent Chinaman, who is also interested in the business. It was by the aid of the house of Koopmanschap that the Central Pacific Railroad obtained its corps of laborers, and without its agency it is stated the construction of the road would have been delayed six years. It is fortunate for the South that the attention of this enterprising person has been directed to the development of the labor question in the Southern States, as it was directed to the necessities of the Golden State fifteen or more years ago, and inasmuch as he has enlisted fully in the business, a great deal may be expected at his hands, if he is properly sustained by the efforts of those interested. The practical result of the deliberations of the Convention, in addition to the enlistment of the active agency of this great Immigration pioneer, was the formation of a joint stock company to import Chinese laborers. The main features of this plan as submitted by Gen. Pillow, and adopted by the Convention, are as follows:

1. A Stock Company to be formed called the "Mississippi Valley Immigration Labor Company" for the purpose of importing the Mississippi Valley with Chinese labor. The capital stock of this Company shall be \$1,000,000, and if necessary it shall be increased to \$2,000,000. The Company to be organized by August 15th, by the election of twelve directors, who shall hold office for one year, and the election will take place in this city.

2. The shares shall be \$100, and every stockholder shall be entitled to as many votes as he shall have shares of stock. This Company shall organize at once and place a branch office in each of the States of the Union.

3. As soon as this Company is organized, it shall be the duty of the President and Directors to demand 10 per cent of all stock subscribed, which shall be paid when demanded, or at the pleasure of the Company such stock may be declared forfeited. The Company shall not at any one time call for more than ten per cent of the stock subscribed, but shall call for the balance of the stock in ten equal payments.

4. As soon as this Company is organized, it shall be the duty of the President and Directors to demand 10 per cent of all stock subscribed, which shall be paid when demanded, or at the pleasure of the Company such stock may be declared forfeited. The Company shall not at any one time call for more than ten per cent of the stock subscribed, but shall call for the balance of the stock in ten equal payments.

5. Every officer of the Company must be a stockholder, and Executive officers shall be stockholders. The President and Directors shall give a bond for the performance of their duties.

6. The books of the Company were opened and thirty thousand dollars of stock were subscribed at once. Mr. Koopmanschap subscribed \$5,000, and Gen. Forney subscribed \$5,000, stating that he would employ one thousand at once to work on the Memphis and Selma road.

The Committee on Opening the Books of the Stock Company are: Messrs. Apperson, Hunt, and Farrington, at Memphis.

The local committee to control the management of the company are: Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, J. W. Clapp, and W. H. Cherry.

The committees of the different States represented to solicit subscriptions comprise the following names:

Alabama.—N. B. Forest, Col. Lyon, and Col. Battle, of Mobile.

California.—Jno. D. Wagner, of Charleston; Alfred Ravenel, President of N. E. R. R. and Major Hutson Lee.

Georgia.—Jno. Duncan, of Jacksonville; Geo. W. Koonz, of Natchez; Gen. W. S. Blewitt, of Columbus.

Mississippi.—L. S. Trimble, D. G. Read, Col. Jno. Martin.

The Administration and the Mississippi Election.

The following is a special telegram to the St. Louis Republican:

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Before Judge Dent accepted the nomination for Governor of Mississippi, he was interviewed by the President, who advised him to accept the nomination, and expressed the hope that he would do so. The President at the same time said it was desired to have a fair election in Mississippi and Texas; and if either Gen. Ames or Gen. Forney interfered therewith he would remove them immediately.

In another telegram it is stated that Judge Dent had protested against the purpose of Mr. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, to exercise the influence of his Department in favor of the Eggleston Clique, and that not receiving a favorable answer, he designed appealing directly to the President for fair-play.

These reports may be true or they may not, but it is evident that the Secretary of the Treasury represents the Radical Extremists in the Cabinet, and is sustained by the Postmaster General, and unless severely checked they will use their official patronage against the National (or Liberal) Republicans. In reply to an inquiry to Mr. Walker, Governor elect of Virginia, while in New York, "whether the Administration was on his side and would take immediate steps to recognize Virginia as restored," he replied: "Gen. Grant was and is still, I sincerely believe, resolved to stand by the policy he recommended to Virginia, but in the late canvass Boutwell and Cresswell with the Treasury and Post Office Departments in their control, did all they could for Wells. These two engines of power were used against us (said Gov. Walker) as they were never used before."

We may reasonably infer that these same games will be put in motion in Mississippi, if not restrained. But in any event they can do but little harm in the election; and their attempt to defeat reconstruction after the victory is won will be of no avail if the Virginia programme of electing moderate Republicans for State and Congressional offices, be strictly adhered to.

The Impotent Raving of the Bitter-Enders over the Virginia Election.

It is given out in Bitter-End Radical circles, that Virginia will not be admitted into the Union because she refused to elect ultra Radical carpet-baggers to the offices of Governor and members of Congress. Forney's Chronicle, in its issue of the 8th, sounds the key-note of this factitious movement, saying:

But all is not lost in Virginia. Congress holds the key of the citadel. The rebel Democrats may boast that they have carried their candidates, but there is an ultimate remedy. Colonel Walker and his friends who declare they are still Republicans, have assumed the responsibility.

And the Pilot, organ of the Eggleston-Alcorn faction here in Mississippi, takes the cue and echoes the threat of the Washington organ. But the raving of the disappointed Bitter-Enders will amount to nothing. The Conservative Republicans and the people they represented have anticipated and prepared for them. They have elected Grant Republicans on the Grant Platform, strictly in accordance with the recommendation of the President, and Congress dare not go back on its own honor and withhold its consent to the admission of the State. Let the attempt be made, and the same influence that caused the rejection of the atrocious scheme of "THE COMMITTEES" as to Mississippi, and which has given the people of the unreconstructed States another opportunity to vote down disfranchisement, will be felt. The Republican party might, and doubtless would, keep one of these States under military rule on the pretext that they have elected "rebel Democrats," but it cannot afford to incur the hazard of an attempt to refuse admission because Conservative Republicans have been chosen on the Grant platform in preference to Radical Extremists answering to the Wells party in Virginia, or the Eggleston-Alcorn faction in Mississippi.

While Forney raves, and the Pilot splutters, as able an organ of the Republican party as the New York Times acclaims the Virginia result, and says that the old commonwealth "has indicated the wisdom of the policy proposed by President Grant, and sanctioned by Congress for perfecting reconstruction. The 'order' is all but ended, (says the Times) and the title of Virginia to take its 'place as a member of the Union is re-established.'"

So note it be.

Now let Mississippi follow the example.

The Mississippi Bitter-Enders Lacking Behind in Protests of Liberty.

The St. Louis Democrat, heretofore ultra Radical, publishes a series of extracts from a large number of the Republican journals, from the New York Tribune, down to the smallest penny-whistle in the Southern States, showing that Radical violence and proscription against the South are yielding to a more liberal and conservative policy.

In Virginia, Wells, the candidate of the Bitter-Enders, professed to renounce the proscriptive features of the Underwood constitution, just as in this State the Eggleston-Alcorn Clique, under the compulsion of two defeats, one before the people and the other before Congress, with another staring them in the face, profess to have undergone a similar change.—While we believe this profession to be utterly insincere, it is due to candor to say, that the pledge to modify their principles, is not unconditional. In their platform, with a good deal of circumlocution, they express the hope that the improved conduct of the Southern people, will at some future day "warrant" the removal of restrictions and disabilities, which have been imposed for opinion's sake.—But who doubts that the desperate adventurers, and their renegade confederates, who framed the disfranchising constitution, will if they succeed in cajoling a majority of the people into their support, so as to lodge them permanently in authority, discover that the necessities of "loyalty" will require an indefinite postponement of the liberal policy? Alcorn, in anticipation of an easy triumph and before the ink in which their platform was written had dried, did not scruple to declare, that "the people of Mississippi are not law-abiding."

An Example for the Straight-Faced.

We will refer straight-faced Democrats who are unwilling to co-operate with the Liberal Republicans in the pending election (in order to defeat the Radical Disfranchisers and to secure admission into the Union on honorable terms) lest they offend the Northern Democracy, to the example of the Democrats of Ohio, who recently nominated, as their candidate for Governor, Gen. Rosecrans, who is not only a conservative Republican now, but was the first Abolition General in the war for the subjugation of the South. It is alleged that before the Emancipation Proclamation of January 3d, 1863, took effect, he issued papers to slaves declaring them free. Nevertheless, Mr. Pendleton's friends are running him for Governor, because the exigencies of the times require it. They will not be in a condition to throw stones at other people who seem to be sensitive about their "record."

The Labor Convention at Memphis.

The Chinese Labor Convention, assembled on the 13th. It was numerously attended. Hon. J. W. Clapp delivered the address in explanation of the objects of the Convention. Ex-Gov. Harris was chosen to preside over its deliberations.—Appropriate Committees were appointed. The Business Committee, appointed the following Committees: On Introducing Labor from China, and India; Transportation; Finance; and Emigration generally. Mr. Koopmanschap the great Chinese agent of Immigration reached Memphis, during the sitting of the Convention. Another Chinaman, Fye Kim Orr, was also in attendance.

No wonder the Eggleston Clique has appointed Gen. Alcorn its man of all work; since he rolls as a sweet morsel in his mouth the low aspersion that Mississippians are "not a law-abiding people"—that Ku Klux violence abounds—and that forty "murders a month" are committed. Why should not Gibbs be silent in the presence of such an oratorical luminary—why should not Chappell be mute—and why should not Henry Mayson pale his face?

A Bitter-End Orator Insults the Memory of the Dead.

The vile speech of Henry Mayson has found an imitator in Capt. Pease, Superintendent of Education in the interest of the Eggleston Clique. It is described in the following sketch from the Meridian Mercury. It is even worse than Mayson's. He confined his abuse to the living. Pease, with the instinct of the most despised of brutes, desecrated the graves of the dead. If the forbearance of our people were not equal to almost anything, the fathers, sons, and brothers of the insulted dead, could scarcely keep the "peace" under such galling provocation.

The Mercury mentions as an example of the sincerity of the liberal professions of the Bitter-Enders that the same meeting which listened to and applauded this malignant tirade of HYENA PEASE did actually pass a resolution congratulatory over the election of Walker the candidate of the Moderate Republicans and Conservatives, in Virginia over Wells the candidate of the party which answers to the Eggleston-Alcorn wing in this State:

From the Meridian Mercury. One Capt. Pease, carpet-bag Superintendent of negro Education for Mississippi, by favor of old Howard, was the principal orator of the day. The speech of this fellow would have disgraced a hyena. He dug down into the graves of the dead, insulted them, and heaped abuse upon the living. His speech was the concentrated essence of "Little Tom's Cabin" revelling in allusions to the lash, the torture, the pack of hounds, and all that. The hearty plaudits of his negro audience inspired and emboldened him, and a torrent of vituperation poured out from his throat as if it came from an exhausted fount of malice—men may say what they will in formal platforms and resolutions, such are the representative men who give tone to the true sentiments of the nation, and what have white men to hope for from their success?

Large masses of colored people in Virginia voted for Walker, conservative Republican, notwithstanding the effort of the carpet-baggers to induce them to support Wells, the candidate of the Disfranchisers. It is probable their example will be followed in Tennessee by a movement in favor of Senter. As significant of the fact it is stated that the publisher of the Marysville, Tenn., Republican, a colored man named Scott, discharged his white Stokes editor, and the paper came out this morning with his son, W. B. Scott, Jr., as editor. The Republican is now owned and edited by colored men, and will advocate the election of Senter and universal suffrage.

The Pilot thinks that "no greater calamity could befall the people of Virginia than the success of the Walker ticket." On the other hand, the Vicksburg Republican another Radical journal, is rejoiced at the election of Walker, and commends the "inspiring example" of the Virginians, to the people of Mississippi. We can have no hesitation in deciding between these Radical editors. The Republican is right. The Virginia example, which the Pilot declares to be a "calamity," is a wise one; and Mississippians will follow it.

We would not for any consideration be the means, direct or indirect, of doing a political opponent injustice. We copied a statement that Judge Morris, editor of the Vicksburg Republican, rebuked the kind treatment of federal prisoners by citizens of Port Gibson during the war. He denies the charge, and applies to us by publishing the denial, which we cheerfully do, notwithstanding the ineivility of his call.

Gen. Grant is reported to be gratified by the Virginia election. It is unquestionably a triumph of his policy, first, in the realization of the new constitution minus the disfranchising features; and secondly, in the rejection of the advocates of proscription who were candidates for office. They were snubbed by the people precisely as the Wells Committee and the Mississippi Committee of Sixteen were snubbed by the President and Congress.

A special despatch from Richmond to Forney's Chronicle states that Gen. Canby, "in conversation with a Republican member of the Legislature, said he was much pleased at the good order in the election, and thought, from reports of his officers, that the election was as fair as could be held in any State of the Union."

So it need not be apprehended that the Virginia Rads will be represented by a Committee of Sixteen at Washington to undo the work of the voters by the approval of the District Commander.

We have said before that nothing can be more foreign to the issues of this canvass than the record of the editor of THE CLARION as a member of the Confederate Congress. It is sufficient to know that he was confined in that position by the people whom he endeavored faithfully to serve, and the account was balanced so far as he knows, or cares, when his term closed. We have no idea that a single vote will be influenced in the coming contest between the Bitter-End Radicals and the Liberal Republicans, by what the editor of THE CLARION did, or did not, do in the Confederate Congress.—It is not probable that either party will consent to hold itself responsible for his acts in a government which has ceased to exist! But for personal reasons, he is disliked by his "record" whether good or bad, misstated, and therefore, he AGAIN, will contradict the statement of the Vicksburg Republican, that he advocated what it terms, the "twenty nigger exemption act." On the contrary, he opposed it on its passage; and was the first to introduce a bill to repeal it. We shall expect the editor of the Republican to make this correction. And as the same charge has been made against Hon. J. W. C. Watson, it is sufficient to reply, that when the said act passed the Confederate Congress, he was not a member of the body.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROADS—Encouragement to Immigration.

The New York Herald speaks as follows of the Southern Railroad consolidation effected for the purpose of affording better facilities for travel and observation to those desiring to emigrate to the South. The happiest results have thus far followed the unanimous adoption, at a convention of Southern railroads, held last January in Atlanta, Georgia, of a resolution, offered by Colonel E. H. Hall, superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, that excursion certificates should be issued at a reduced rate to parties visiting the South for the purpose of personal observation with a view to personal settlement or investment. Twenty-seven railroads have already agreed to this arrangement, and others are preparing to enter into it. The holder of the certificate—which is not sold, but issued to any one who, in good faith, proposes to travel South to invest or to settle—is entitled to a reduction of the fare to two cents per mile until July 1, 1869. A large number of hotels have agreed to deduct one-third from their usual rates for the same time. For actual settlers the fare has been reduced to one cent per mile per head for all ages, allowing eighty pounds of baggage per head, and the fare has recently been such a marked and steady increase of southward travel over the railroads which have agreed to this wise system for the encouragement of immigration from the Northern States and from Europe, and the prospective advantages, which, not only to the South, but the railroads themselves, will result from it, are so great as to lead us to hope that the experiment will be continued beyond the 1st of July. During the heated term of Summer the travel must slacken somewhat, but it will revive and rapidly increase during the ensuing Fall and Winter if the same system be maintained.

The judicious reduction of fares on the Southern railway must directly promote immigration to the South. Immigrants, and their capital of money and skilled labor, can nowhere find more desirable homes or more profitable returns than in the vast territory embraced between the Potomac, the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico. With these boundaries there is such a diversity of surface, soil and climate, that a host of the fruit and all the grain—in some localities two crops of certain varieties of corn and wheat—can be successfully raised and profitably cultivated. The central and most elevated region, including portions of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, in particular, for salubrity of climate, grandeur of scenery and abundance and purity of water cannot be excelled.

The New York agency of the consolidated railroads, under the able supervision of Mr. J. B. Yates is located at 229 Broadway. Persons desirous of availing themselves of the extraordinary facilities thus offered, would do well to make personal inquiries at headquarters.

It is a noticeable fact that Judge Dent in his letter to Messrs. Wofford and Jenks, takes special occasion to endorse the principle contained in the Platform of the National Republicans of the nomination. He therefore declares without ambiguity, in favor of such constitution as will confer equal civil and political rights on all, and of the removal of political disabilities imposed on account of participation in the civil war.

In a conversation with the President, Gov. Pease, who was ordered from Texas by Gen. Reynolds, District Commander, stated that the opposition to Hamilton the conservative Republican candidate for Governor